THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.*

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 3, 1838.

NO. VIII, OF VOL. XIX. (*NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT*, 944.)

NEW TERMS

1. The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

STEAMBOAT ANSON.

THIS new and substantial Steam Boat, Coppered and Copper fastened, built expressly for the trade between this place, Georgetown and Charleston, will in a very short time be in readiness to receive freight.

Shippers are confidently assured that in cases of a low river their goods will not be detained, as a sufficient number of lighters have been provided to insure the delivery of goods, directed to be shipped by this boat.

J. ELI GREGG,

President of Merchants' and Planters' S. B. Company.

Cheraw, July 4th, 1838. 6t

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Louisana Election.—The election in this State has resulted in a complete triumph of the Whigs. They have elected the Governor, the entire delegation to Congress, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Warm Weather.—The papers from every quarter of the Union, complain of the excessive warm weather. The Thermometer ranged from 90 94 deg. in Philadelphia in the shade,—about the same in Nashville, except one day it was as high as 96 degrees.

Coming right.—Three years ago, the merchants of North Carolina were in the habit of bringing from the North an immense quantity of Cotton Yarns, generally of wretched quality, upon which the consumer paid not only all the charges of a double transportation to and from the North, but a heavy profit to the Northern manufacturer. Since that time, the numerous Factories put in operation, in this State, have not only stopped the *importation* of Yarns, but produced a surplus for *exportation*. We have heretofore noticed the shipment of yarns from a Factory in this place; and on Saturday last there arrived here 10,000 lbs. from one establishment in the interior, on its way to that great mart where all things find their value and a ready sale, New York. The period cannot be distant, when the entire demand for cotton cloths, as well as yarns, in North Carolina, will be supplied by North Carolina industry. Nothing could contribute more to the independence and prosperity of the State.—There is no business, which, well conducted, yields a better return than the cotton manufacture, and no place better adapted for its success than Fayetteville.

On the same day, there arrived here, also, between six and seven tons of Copper Ore, from Guilford—in wagons, for want of a better conveyance.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Death from Rupture of the Spleen.—A man in Cincinnatti, while wrestling with a companion fell, and after complaining of severe pain in the abdomen, expired in 20 minutes. On examination of the body, it appeared that the injury received was a rupture of the spleen. Hemorhage was probably the cause of death.

Dreadful Famine in India.—The overland despatch from India (via Merseilles) arrived in London, brings intelligence from Calcutta and Madras to the middle and from Bombay to the end of March. The accounts of the progress of the famine in the western provinces are most horrible; the inhabitants of the Agra are compelled to forego their evening drives on account of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A small river, near Cawnpore, is said to be litterally choked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death. A relief fund has been opened in Calcutta, and on 15th of March the subscriptions amounted to above 40,000 rupees.

Extraordinary Electrical Phenomenon.—A most singular appearance in the heavens is described in the Carrolton (Miss.) Enquirer, as having been witnessed in that neighborhood on the night of the 20th ult. For some time previous, there had been an excessive drought. On that night, about 8 o'clock, the air became clouded, the clouds running generally South, and for two hours there was a continual discharge of electricity all around the horizon.—"During this incessant coruscation," says the Enquirer, "there shot from the pointed clouds a brilliant volley of sparks, exceedingly bright. Some falling towards the earth, others running in a zig-zag course, crossing nearly the whole firmament. These luminous sparks shot forth sometimes large and singly, and at others branching out in every direction in the most splendid arborescent manner. We are told, for we did not witness it, that the scene was one of the most georgeous and beautiful ever witnessed. The whole atmosphere appeared uncommonally charged with the electric fluid—the radiant flashes assumed sometimes the form of waves of light rolling with velocity athwart the heavens—and are said to have been painful to the eye from their frequency.—These sparks, which were vividly brilliant, resembled large balls of fire suddenly struck with a hammer, and flying about in the most fantastic manner. Others have compared them to the sparks sometimes produced by the blow-pipe of metal heated to intensity.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN AFFECTING NARRATIVE.

The following very touching statement is from an account given by Mr. Merritt, of Mobile, one of the survivors from the wreck of the Pulaski, to the editors of the American.

The sinking of the hull and the parting of the promenade deck, as have been heretofore related, threw those who were on it into the sea, and among them Mr. Merritt, his wife and child. Being an excellent swimmer, he was enabled to sustain both, although the difficulty of so doing was greatly increased by the close clinging of the mother to the child.

While thus engaged, a boy of twelve or fourteen years caught hold of him for help, and he too was sustained, until Mr. M. proposed to him to mount a fragment of the wreck floating near. The boy accordingly mounted on it, and seemed to be so [illegible] to maintain himself that Mr. M. asked [illegible]ake his child on the fragment, which the [illegible] readily acceeded to. Mr. M. was now able to bestow his whole strength in sustaining his wife, when, to his horror, he felt himself clasped from behind, around the lower part of his body, by the iron grasp of a stout, athletic man, evidently struggling for life. An instant was sufficient to satisfy Mr. M. that the grasp of the man would drown them all, and telling his wife that this would be the case without he could extricate himself, he asked her to rally her strength for an effort to reach a piece of the wreck close by, to which she consented. Giving her a push towards it with as much power as his peculiar situation would allow him to do, he saw her gain it. In the meantime his own case called for immediate relief, but he found himself, on making the effort, utterly unable to gain a release from the powerful hold which was fastened around his body with an iron firmness. There was but one hope left, and there was not a moment allowed him to deliberate on it. Mr. M. had been an expert swimmer and diver when a boy, and to sink under the waves with a man clinging to him was the last—the only resort remaining. They went down together, and the man relaxed his hold before Mr. M.'s breath became exhausted. On rising again towards the surface he struck against pieces of the wreck which were now floating over him, and after some difficulty cleared them so as to breathe again, but on looking around he could discover neither his wife nor his child, nor the boy! What had occurred during the brief space that he was beneath the waves, he knew not, but he neither heard nor saw them any more.

From Mrs. Sigourney's Letters.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRY.

I have seen no class of people, among whom a more efficient system of industry and economy of time was established, than the agricultural population of New England. Their possessions are not sufficiently large to allow waste of any description. Hence every article seems to be carefully estimated, and applied to its best use. Their mode of life is as favorable to cheerfulness and health, as it is eminent in industry.

The farmer, rising with the dawn, attends to those employments which are necessary for the family, and proceeds early with his sons or assistants, to their department of daily labor. The birds enliven them with their song, and lambs gambol, while the patient ox marks the deep furrow, or the grain is committed to the earth, or the tall grass humbled beneath the scythe, or the stately corn freed from the intrusion of weeds. Fitting tasks are proportioned to the younger ones, that no hand may be idle.

In the interior of the house an equal diligence prevails. The elder daughters take willing part with the mother, in every domestic toil. The children who are too small to be useful, proceed to school, kindly leading the little ones who can scarcely walk. Perhaps the aged grand-mother, a welcome and honored inmate, amuses the ruddy infant, that she may release a stronger hand for toil. The sound of the wheel, and the vigorous strokes of the loom are heard. The fleece of the sheep are wrought up, amid the cheerful song of sisters. Remembering that the fabrics which they produce, will guard those whom they love, from the blasts of winter, the bloom deepens on their cheek with the pleasing consciousness of useful industry.

In the simple and abundant supply of a table, from their own resources, which shall refresh those who return weary from the field, all are interested.

The boy who brings his mother the fresh vegetable, selects a salad which his own hand cultivated, with some portion of the pride with which Diocletian pointed to the cabbages which he had reared. The daughter, who gathers treasures from the nests of the poultry that she feeds, delights to tell their history, and to number her young ducks as they swim forth boldly on the pond. The bees, whose hive, range near the door, add a desert to their repasts, and the cows feeding quietly on rich pastures, yield pure nutriment for the little ones. For their bread they have "sown, and reaped, and gathered into barns;" the flesh is from their own flocks—the fruit and nuts from their own trees. The children know when the first berries ripen, and when the chesnut will be in its thorny sheath in the forest. The happy farmer at his independent table, need not envy the luxury of kings.

The active matron strives to lessen the expenses of her husband and to increase his gains. She sends to market the wealth of her dairy, and the surplus produce of her loom. She instructs her daughters by their diligence to have a purse of their own, from which to furnish the more delicate parts of their wardrobe, and to relieve the poor. In the long evenings of winter, she plies the needle, or knits stockings with them, or maintains the quiet music of the flax-wheel, from whence linen is prepared for the family. She incites them never to eat the bread of idleness, and as they have been trained, so will they train others again; for the seeds of industry are perennial.

The father and brothers, having recess from their toils of busier seasons, read aloud such books as are procured from the public library, and knowledge thus entering in with industry, and domestic order, forms a hallowed alliance. The most sheltered corner by the ample fire-side is reserved for the hoary grand-parents, who, in plenty and pious content, pass the eve of a well-spent life.

The sacred hymn and prayer, rising daily from such households, is acceptable to Heaven. To their humble scenery, some of our wisest and most illustrious men, rulers of the people, sages and interpreters of the law of God, look back tenderly, as their birth place. They love to acknowledge that in the industry and discipline of early years, was laid the foundation of their greatness.

From the Old Monthly Magazine.

THE CUP OF POISON.

Weevil, unfortunate as he was in his jokes, was no less so in his more serious attempts; his whole career was one grand mistake—eloping with a sweet young lady who was reported "to be a fortune," he discovered, too late to retract, that she was the dowerless daughter of an extravagant insolvent.—To add to his disappointment, Mrs. Weevil proved an incorrigible shrew, whose eloquent tongue annoyed him unceasingly.

Proud, however, of his boasted tact and abilities, Weevil resolved to tame her; and after pondering for some mouths upon the subject, resolved to put in form the following novel and extraordinary experiment.

Having purchased some white arsenic, upon the paper of which was duly printed "arsenic—poison," he consigned the deleterious mineral to the flames, and replenished the invelope with the white sugar. —Watching his opportunity when Mrs. Weevil was in her tauntrums, he calmly proceeded to the closet, and pouring out a cup of milk, mixed up the sweet potation.

"Jane," cried he, in a melancholy tone, stirring the portion with the fore finger of his right hand,—"Jane, listen to me for a few short moments—I shall not be a burden to you."

His look and impressive manner silenced the storm. Quaffing the draught at one gulp, he cast the cup into the grate, and threw the paper upon the ground.

"What have you done?" shrieked Mrs. Weevil, snatching up the paper, and turning pale as Parian marble.

"Poison!" muttered Jesse, with the most thrilling tragedy look he could assume; and clapping his hands to his face, he buried his head in the cushions of the sopha.

A shriek, followed by an awful silence, ensued. Jesse ventured to peep between his fingers, expecting to see his rib extended on the hearth rug in a swoon, but she had vanished.

"Where the dickens is she gone?" cried he, rising. "Jane"—no answer. He rested upon his elbow and listened. A trampling of many feet upon the stairs aroused him from his posture; and the next moment his better half rushed wildly into the room, followed by three men and the servant maid.

"My dear M.. Weevil," said the foremost gentleman in black, in whom Jesse recognized a neighboring apothecary; "what could have compelled you to this rash act?"

Weevil was really alarmed by the crowd which he had so unexpectedly brought about his ears.

"What act?" demanded Weevil.

"You have swallowed poison!"

"Nonsense—nonsense"—said Weevil.

"Where is the cup, ma'am?"

"He has thrown it away," replied Mrs. Weevil, sobbing aloud; "but here is the horrible paper."

The apathocary looked at the paper, shook his head, shrugged his shoulders, and then looked significantly at his assistant, who immediateiy laid violent hands upon the disconcerted Weevil, and threw him at full length upon the sofa.

"What in the devil are you about?" demanded Jesse, glaring wildly upon the medical operator, as he drew a stomach pump from his coat pocket.

"You must submit, sir," said he, resistance will avail you nothing."

"Pooh! pooh! nonsense—'pon my soul 'twas only a joke!—a mere ruse—don't be a fool," cried Jesse, struggling." "May I die if ——"

The forcible introduction of the admirable machine put an end to further opposition. Weevil kicked and plunged in vain. The whole operation was admirably performed; and feeble, spiritless, and exhausted, the unfortunate patient was left extended on the couch. The apothecary promised to send a composing draught immediately, and left him in the meanwhile, to the tender care of his wife, who alternately wept and scolded; winding up her hysterical harangue with a bitter remark upon his cruelty in wishing to leave her unprovided for!

Death of a Hermit.—An inquest was held on the 4th of July, over the body of Hope Peterkin, a scotchman, aged about 45 years, found drowned in the Passaic river, a short distance below this city. It appeared by the evidence of some boys on the shore at the time, that he went into the river to bathe, and swam out into the middle of the river and attempted to return, but soon sung out for help and began to sink, and before assistance could reach him, disappeared. His body was recovered in a short time, but too late to save his life. The verdict of the jury was "accidental death by drowning while bathing in the river." Hope was the son of a Scotch Presbyterian Clergyman, and came to this country to seek his fortune about 19 years ago. He first established himself in the bleaching business at the English Neighborhood in Bergen county; and succeeding to his satisfaction, disposed of his property there and went to the South. Here he fell into the hands of sharpers and lost all his property.

He became disheartened, dejected, and disgusted with the world, and wandered from place to place, until he finally reached Newark, about six years ago. He obtained permission to build himself a small hut in the woods, near the Passaic river, where he lived a secluded hermit's life, entirely alone, occasionally working for the neighbours, to enable him to procure the necessaries of life. He was, in the language of those best acquainted with him, one of the honestest men living. In his youth he had received a liberal education and was a first rate scholar. He spent most of his time in reading and writing. His remarks on certain passages of the Bible, writen in the margin, show that he was no stranger to its contents. He left no property, excepting a great number of letters from his friends and correspondents in this country and in Europe, and a large bundle of manuscripts of his own writing. Hope had never been married, and the reason he gave for remaining single was that he had been engaged to a lady in Scotland, and never to the day of his death, did he abandon the idea of yet being able to return and fulfill his engagement with her.—*Newark Eagle.*

From the Nashville Whig.

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.—THE LAST SOLDIER OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR IN CANADA GONE.

Died—In Warren county, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, Mr. JOHN LUSK, (pronounced Lisk in his native Dutch) at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was born on Staten Island, New York, on the 5th Nov. 1734, and was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Lusk was in regular service for well nigh sixty years! He commenced his career in the army in the war Acadie, commonly called the French war, when about twenty years of age; and served through the whole of it. He was a soldier at the siege of Quebec—fought in the memorable action of the plains of Abraham, seventy-nine years ago—saw the brave Gen. Wolf fall; and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of that arduous and memorable campaign. He was also at the conquest of Acadie, now called Newfoundland, by Gens. Amherst and Shirley; and assisted in the dispersion of the captured French through the colonies of New England, by the Anglo Americans.

Mr. Lusk early enlisted in the war of the Revolution and fought like a soldier and a patriot till its close. He was attached to the expedition to Canada under Gen. Arnold, was at the building of Fort Edward, and was there wounded. He was in the battle of Saratoga, where Burgoine surrendered, and was at the siege of Yorktown, and had the singular and remarkable fortune to see Cornwallis surrender to Gen. Washington.

On the restoration of peace the old soldier laid down his musket and his knapsack for awhile, but he did not remain long in inactivity. The "piping times of peace" were no times for him. He left "in glorious ease" as he esteemed it, on the first opportunity, and enlisted in the army of Gen. Wayne, against the Indians, nothing daunted by the terrors of the wilderness or the stratagems of the powerful and wily foe, though he had already weathered the storms of sixty winters.

At the close of this brilliant and successful campaign, he joined the regular army under Col. Butler, and was stated at West Point in this State, now called Kingston. While at his station he became renowned for his skill at *catching fish* from Clinch river. But at last the brave old man, being worn down with age and infirmities, was discharged as unfit for duty, when near eighty years of age. He left the army in entire destitution, and subsisted for several years upon the cold charities of the world, together with the little pittance he earned by his daily labor as a *broom maker*. On the passage of the Pension Law in 1818, he availed himself of its privileges, and from that time has been furnished with all the necessaries of life. Mr. L. retained to the last all his faculties except that of sight, which for the last ten years had been growing dim. He was a man of remarkable strength of constitution, and elasticity of frame.—He never had a spell of sickness in his life! He was in the habit of *walking* to the town of McMinville, a distance of seven miles, and back again in the same day, and this too after he had reached one hundred years of age—retaining the perfect upright form and firm step and movement of a soldier till the last.

Thus lived and died one of the most remarkable men of the age. He was witness to more remarkable events, perhaps, than any man living. What revolutions have not rolled over the earth since he was born! He was almost coeval with our colonial history. He was an old man when this nation commenced its career. He has seen empires rise and fall, thrones demolished, and new kingdoms spring to existence. Since he hung upon his mother's breast twenty-five hundred millions of the race have lived and died. But the old man has gone to his father's at last. Peace be to his memory, and may the grass grow green upon the Patriot's grave.

London is the largest and richest city in the world, occupying a surface of 32 square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four and five stories high. It contained, in 1831, a population of 1,471,410. It consists of London City, Westminster City, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts.—*Poulson.*

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

The modes of improvement best adapted to our soil, climate and circumstances,* and which therefore particularly deserve our attention, may be summed up and combined in the following simple means, viz: 1. Manuring. 2nd. Good ploughing. 3. The cultivation of artificial grasses, and 4th. Inclosing.—These means if skilfully and industriously applied, will be found to constitute the most effectual modes of improving those vast bodies of exhausted lands with which our State too unfortunately abounds, and which are the principal object of solicitude. There may be other modes which may be preferable for lands in good heart, but there are none which will be found to promote the improvement of lands deficient in fertility in so cheap, certain and rapid a manner.

An opinion too generally prevails with farmers, especially those who have not made the experiment, that the common resources for manuring are scanty and unequal to the end of fertilizing a poor soil.—This opinion is the offspring of a want of industry or skill to collect, or combine them with the other specified means. By preserving every species of litter, especially corn stocks, and applying it before or about the commencement of fermentation; by penning their pens with leaves or straw, and folding them on litter in winter; and by preserving the manure arising from both means, from being wasted by premature putrescence or evaporation, a poor farm may be gradually improved, until it will yield internal resources, adequate to a copious annual manuring of one seventh at least of its arable contents.

By good ploughing, is principally to be understood deep ploughing, which may be considered as the basis of all other improvements, and upon it depend the improvement and preservation of the soil. If manure is to be applied to the soil, deep ploughing is rendered highly necessary to insure and prolong its effects by depositing deep, thereby securing it from evaporation and from being washed off by rain. Deep ploughing is the only sure remedy against washing in hilly lands, particularly if combined with horizontal ploughing.

All worn-out fields, which have been turned out and grown up in broom sedge, may be highly improved by inclosing them and ploughing them deep, so as completely to turn under the broom straw and letting them lie one year. By that period such fields will have improved sufficiently to produce a respectable crop of corn, provided they have been strictly inclosed and all stock prevented from treading the ground; in this case the ground will be preserved light and loose during the year it is inclosed, and the broom sedge will become sufficiently rotted to benefit the corn. This fact is substantiated by repeated observation and experience. Perhaps it may be unnecessary to remark, that the longer such fields which are ploughed in this way are inclosed, and a crop kept off, the more rapidly they will improve.

The cultivation of artificial grasses is highly indispensable in this system of improvement. It is a maxim in agriculture, which is as true as any axiom in science, that land which is not under the plough and which is at rest, should be in grass.—The advantages of resting land under grass are numerous; its roots hold the soil together and thereby effectually prevent the land from washing, it affords to it shade in the summer, and warmth in the winter, and is at the same time drawing supplies of manure from the atmosphere through the vegetable process, to be given to the earth through the agency of the plough.

The cultivation of grasses gives to the plough its greatest efficacy; because the advantages of good ploughing towards improving the soil, depend in a great degree upon turning a coat of vegetable matter below the surface, and thus protecting it against the effects of heat, moisture and air, until its fertilizing principles are caught and absorbed by the crop, instead of being evaporated into the atmosphere. Manure is vegetable matter, and of course vegetables are manure. By cultivating grasses, we prepare a valuable auxiliary for the plough, from which it derives its chief effect in fertilizing the earth; and thereby provide a copious supply of food or manure for other crops.

Inclosing vastly accelerates the process for improving the soil, by increasing the quantity of vegetable matter or manure to be turned under by the plough. To practise it successfully, however, it must be combined with some resources equivalent to the loss of the scanty pasturage, from which it excludes the emaciated cattle. Artificial grazing and hay meadows, of high or lowland, is a resource, by which, whilst nineteen acres are manuring themselves without human toil, one may be made to produce more grass, than the whole twenty now do; and stocks of every kind may be thus rendered infinitely more valuable, both for furnishing subsistence to man, and for fertilizing the earth.

It remains now only to point out the manner in which the proposed system of improvement, may be practised to the greatest advantage. Every farm where there is a sufficiency of open land, should be laid off into four divisions (reserving enough for lots for hay and grazing) and each division to constitute a shift; these shifts should be under one fence, cross fences being entirely excluded, for the purpose of carrying effectually into operation the inclosing system. Each shift in succession should be put in Indian corn, to be followed by wheat, and then to remain at rest inclosed and ungrazed for two years and a half. According to this plan, one half of the farm will be in grain, and the other half inclosed and at rest; the ground reserved for the stock should be laid off into lots and highly manured and put in some cleaning crop, to be followed by small grain, on which grass seed should be sown. To illustrate this plan, let us suppose a farm to consist of five hundred

* The author's remarks are confined to North-Carolina, yet they may be well applied to several of the adjoining States.

made of corn or arable land, four hundred of these acres will be [illegible] one hundred acres [illegible] one hundred acres [illegible] lots of ten acres each; one of [illegible] to be highly manured annually, and [illegible] in pumkins, potatoes, peas, corn, turnips, or any other cleaning crop; to be followed by wheat and grass seed, if these crops are gotten off in time to sow wheat, or by oats and grass seeds, if they are not. Thus two of these ten lots will produce each year heavy and valuable crops, whilst the other eight are in grass; three of these latter ought annually to be cut for hay, and the other five devoted to grazing; the five grazing lots should be grazed in succession, both to alleviate the impoverishment it produces, and to increase the produce of grass. The area upon which the proposed system is calculated, is no obstacle to its application to any other. Its proportions may be applied to a farm of any size.

Under this system, the farm will undergo an annual and visible improvement, even if manure be given to it, owing to the benefits of inclosing and to the rest of two and a half years, which allows time for a large produce of vegetable matter, devoted to the improvement of the soil.

But if manure be made with any degree of skill and attention from the resources which the farm will yield, there will be a sufficient portion to devote to all the weakest parts of each shift as they successively come into cultivation, besides that given to one of the lots.

Those who have been in the habit of cultivating their farms under the three-shift system, and of having two-thirds of their arable land in grain, may object to the four-shift and inclosing system, as not affording a sufficient space for the employment of the whole labor on the farm. Although one half of the farm is only in grain at a time, yet under the proposed system of improvement, it will soon produce as much as two-thirds of the same land in its impoverished state, with the great advantage of diminishing the space to be cultivated. And the surplus labor which was formerly employed in killing land, may now be advantageously engaged in a more neat and superior cultivation.

"By diminishing space, not only without diminishing, but actually increasing produce, the crops on the farm will be more manageable by the labor, and will receive a better cultivation. And the time saved by this diminution of space, is moreover profitably employed in the spring, in supplying manure and sowing grass seeds: previous to wheat harvest, in making hay; in autumn, in ditching and draining, fencing and stubbing; and at all times in a variety of less important, but improving occupations."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

GRAZING OF SHEEP IN CORN FIELDS.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1838.

Mr. Roberts—A few days since, while riding in the country with a friend, about twelve miles from this city, we observed a flock of sheep deliberately *feeding in a corn field*. Supposing they were trespassers, we lost no time in informing the proprietor of the circumstance; when to our surprise he laughed and said they would do no harm, that they were put in the field for the purpose of destroying the blue grass, &c., and farther, that sheep would never touch growing corn! Nothing but the sight of the experiment with my own eyes would have made me believe this statement; but having seen it, and observed also the manner in which, our information that the sheep were in his corn field, was received by him, I was obliged to yield my belief. You will readily see the importance, in various bearings, of this information to our farmers, without a special detail or reference.

Yours, &c.,
GIDEON B. SMITH.

From the Connecticut Courant.

We invite the special attention of our agricultural friends to the following article from the Northampton Courier, relative to the manufacture of Sugar from Beets. If they do not enrich themselves by the disclosures there given, they certainly cannot lose much by trying so simple an experiment:

"The German improvement over the French method of making Beet Sugar, a patent affair in Europe, consists simply in drying the beets, which are then reduced to a powder by grinding, and changed into a decoction by adding water. The experiment has been thoroughly tried by Mr. Zechariah Wilder of this town, which resulted in complete success. Mr. W. by this process, which, we understand, is as simple as that of making a cup of tea from aromatic herbs, has succeeded in extracting ten per cent of sugar from the crude beet; and he is confident that at least twelve per cent can be obtained at another experiment. For his efforts in prosecuting his experiments to signal success, Mr. Wilder deserves the unqualified thanks of the agricultural world. The result of his labors will give an impetus to the culture of beets in Hampshire county, which cannot fail to be productive of lasting good.

But to the process again. The powder of the dried beet was found to yield its saccharine immediately, as the decoction was found to be as sweet as boiled maple syrup, the moment the water was added to the powder. The means used for the clarification of the decoction were simple,—animal charcoal and lime being the only agents employed. This eminently successful experiment proves the fact that the immensely important article of sugar, can be manufactured by every intelligent farmer's household, as easily as bread, pies, or cakes can be made and baked. A rich garden spot of a quarter of an acre, can produce beets enough to make a thousand pounds of sugar—no heavy capital or incorporated company is required to carry on the business. Every individual can make a pound of Indian meal. This important fact has just been proved. Now let us look at the amount of sugar brought into Northampton the last year. Why, it amounted to 107,000 pounds, which, together with the molasses consumed, cost over ten thousand dollars. This is no inconsiderable sum to be expended by our citizens annually. A dozen resolute farmers, by their influence and labors combined, can create that sum from their lands this summer, in the culture of the beet—at least, we think so."

Needles.—A machine has been recently invented for the manufacture of needles, by which forty needles are made per minute; with fifty machines, five persons can make one million two hundred thousand per week, at a cost not exceeding one penny per thousand, including wages, interest and capital invested, power, tools, &c.—*Pitts. Rep.*

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

"Death makes no moral change in man; but is a mere passage from one state of being to another. A simple termination of the animal functions, a mere separation of the soul from the body, plainly cannot alter the moral state of the soul, or change at all its vices, affection, or character.—*Dwight.*

THE SOUL SURVIVES THE BODY.

Extract from Lord Brougham's Natural Theology.

"The strongest of all the arguments both for the separate existence of mind, and for its surviving the body, remains, and it is drawn from the strictest induction of facts. The body is constantly undergoing change in all its parts. Probably no person at the age of twenty has one single particle in any part of his body which he had at ten,—and still less does any portion of the body he was born with continue to exist in or with him. All that he before had, has now entered into new combinations, forming parts of other men, or of animals, or of vegetables, or mineral substances, exactly as the body he now has will afterwards be resolved into new combinations after his death;—yet the mind continues one and the same, "without change, or shadow of turning." None of its parts can be resolved, for it is one, and single, and it remains unchanged by the changes of the body."

PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

Pride, ignorance, or self-love, induce some people to believe that our world is the only part of the immense universe which is inhabited; that the sun is only formed to give us his light and heat; and that the moon and the stars answer no other purpose than to enlighten the gloom of our nights, and serve as guides to the mariner and the traveller. The contemplation of the fixed stars alone is sufficient to refute this absurd opinion. Their brilliancy demonstrates that they shine by their own light; and from their being visible to us, notwithstanding their immense distance, we are justified in supposing them to be much larger than our sun. And is it consonant with divine wisdom, which has not created a single particle of matter in vain, that these immense bodies, each in itself a sun, so numerous and so distant from our earth, should shine with ineffectual light, and not be destined to some great and noble end?

If they were merely intended to serve as nocturnal lights to our world, they could be of no use during the greatest part of the year. The clouded atmosphere which often envelopes us, and the short nights of summer, which are sufficiently light without the aid of stars, would render them useless; and those stars, of which there are many which we cannot see with the naked eye, because of their vast distance, would exist in vain; and their supposed destination would be much better accomplished by one single star placed nearer to, than by millions so distantly situated that their rays could not reach us. The same kind of reasoning will hold for whatever use we imagine the stars to be created; whether for the purposes of navigation, or any other use, we shall fall equally short of the truth, and must ultimately be brought to confess that if no creatures beyond our globe profitted by their light and heat, or if they themselves were not inhabited by living beings, their creation would be useless, and their existence superfluous: but the Almighty has created nothing that is not pregnant with utility; and if we can discover nothing, however insignificant, on this earth that does answer some end, how much more must these immense bodies tend to manifest the power and glory of God!

This conclusion will appear still more just if we reflect attentively upon the solar system. We have seen that the moon, in many respects, resembles our earth; and from all that we have been able to discover of her, we have reason to believe she contains inhabitants. The analogy between the moon and the planets leads us to suppose they also are inhabited; and, as each fixed star has, according to all appearance, like our sun, its particular planets, so we may reasonably suppose they, in some degree, resemble the planets in our system: and thus we see around us an innumerable multitude of worlds, each having its peculiar arrangement, laws, productions, and inhabitants.

How infinite are the works of God! How majestic the starry heavens! and how great must be their Creator, whose glory, millions of worlds declare, and whose all-intelligent power the myriads which inhabit them, adoring, acknowledge! Let us unite in the heavenly choir, that whilst incense from millions of worlds is ascending unto the God of all power, we alone may not be wanting in the universal song of joy, of praise, and of thanksgiving, to the great God of all, the Father of light and glory. How grandly does the prospect of futurity open upon our souls, when we shall become acquainted with the worlds whose existence we can now barely ascertain, and the least of whose wonders we are unable to comprehend! when we shall be initiated into all the mysteries of heaven, and admitted within the circle of that glory whose radiance emanates from the Creator!

From the Northampton Courier.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN PITTSFIELD.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

PITTSFIELD, Monday, July 16.

Last Thursday night, we experienced one of the most terrific explosions ever witnessed here before. It appeared that the Powder Magazine, containing 800lbs. of powder, was fired by some daring villians, and the damage it done was truly terrible. The magazine was situated in the burying ground, nearly in the centre of the village, and every building within 100 rods was more or less injured.—One house, of brick, owned by N. Strong, about 5 rods from the Magazine, was damaged about $600. The roof was very much shattered—windows all broken in—the walls moved some inches—the barns and sheds nearly prostrated. &c. The large brick school house was also considerably injured; sash, windows and doors broken in—fences and houses prostrated—bricks were driven through the walls—stones weighing 300 weight, were carried 10 or 12 rods. The Congregational, Baptist and Episcopal Churches, Town House Medical Institution & Boarding house, had most of the windows sash and all, broken in. The damage of the Medical Institution is irreparable. The museum attached, which is considered one of the most valuable in the U. S., is very much injured, many of the wax figures, skeletons, &c., being shivered in pieces. The Hotel of Warriner & Russels, Hotel of L. Brown, Buel & Colts' store, Howard's store, Bulkley's store, Printing Office of P. Allen & Son, were also very much injured, besides many dwelling houses. And it is a miracle that there was no one killed. It causes a great deal of excitement; several have been arrested under suspicion. The boys in the village have been engaged, all summer, in every kind of mischief, such as firing cannon in the night, &c. &c., and probably the same ones have fired the magazine. The trial comes on today, and if it can be proved against them, it will surely be bad business for them. Pittsfield village looks gloomy with the windows all out of the buildings, and others prostrated. The damage is estimated at $5,000. The noise of the explosion was heard 14 miles or more.

From the Bridgeton Chronicle.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1838.

The eclipse, we perceive, begins to be the subject of comment in some of the newspapers in our country, and this early notice is no doubt owing to some peculiar circumstances connected with the phenomenon itself. For many years past we have had, at short intervals, a large eclipse of the sun—either total or annular—and this one has been styled, by way of eminence, the last of the series—for we shall not witness another similar eclipse for sixteen years, nor a total eclipse for nearly a generation to come! and we cannot withhold the solemn reflection, that this will be the last remarkable eclipse that many of us shall ever be permitted to see! Yes, before another conjunction of the heavenly bodies, which will cause a total obscuration of the sun's rays, a whole generation of our species will have passed the ordeal of death, and the retribution of eternity! and yet the undisturbed affairs of the Almighty move on—and those splendid spheres, launched from his hands, with undeviating certainty fulfil their destined round—praising their Creator either in lustre or in shade! But we leave our readers to moralize upon the subject at leisure. We hope the day may be fine—that not a cloud may obscure the horizon or dim the "setting sun's" effulgence—that all may enjoy the pleasure of beholding—though none can experience the delight of such a spectacle but the student of Nature, and the humble worshipper of its great Author.

In order to furnish our readers with a full and accurate description, we have been at considerable pains and labor to calculate the exact PHASES and TIMES of their eclipse—adapting them expressly to the latitude and meridian of Bridgeton, which we find to be 39 deg. 26 min. north, and longitude 75 deg. 15 min. west, from Greenwich.

The eclipse will not be total but ANNULAR—that is, the moon's apparent diameter being less at the time than the sun's, cannot hide the whole face of the sun, but will leave the margin visible, like a LUMINOUS RING, to all persons within a certain distance from the central path.

The eclipse will occur September 18th, 1838, between 3 and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon.

As regards the earth in general, and the tract of country to which the eclipse will be central and annular, it is stated in the American Almanac to be as follows:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the north pole, the central annular eclipse will pass through Kamschatka in Asia, the British possessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, the northeast part of Ohio, the southeast part of Pennsylvania, the eastern part of Maryland, northeast part of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from northwest to southeast. The eclipse will be annular over a space of 420 miles wide. The ring, in the places where it may be seen, will continue only from 4 to about 6½ m. At Baltimore the eclipse will begin at 6 m. past 4, and be central at 37 m. past 4. The eclipse will end at 40 m. past 5. At Washington city and Richmond, the several places will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time. At Raleigh within about 2m. of the same time. But there no ring will appear. The sun will be a very slender crescent. This cressent will be wider, with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and southwest, and north and northeast, from the path of the central eclipse.

This path first touches the earth at a point near the north pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude, whilst for the first eight minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 98 deg. west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of the United States into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth at a point about 34 deg. north latitude, and 58 deg. west longitude; just 1h. 56m 32 sec. after its first touching the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuitous track of 5000 miles in length; and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county, in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh, in North Carolina.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until May 30, 1854.—The next TOTAL eclipse of the sun will be August 7, 1869.

From the Microcosm of July the 14th.

Many years ago, I was a student in the College of——' and although somewhat remarkable for steady habits and a devotion to the Muses, my disposition was not so very austere as to prevent my being delighted with the relation of "college anecdotes," or to hinder my joining sometimes with my companions in their mischievous sports. During a winter examination—which time in college is characterised by downcast looks and palpitating hearts—whilst seated alone at my table, turning over, in silent and moodish despair, the leaves of Euclid, I heard a gentle knock at my door.—"Walk in," was my reply. When raising my head, I found it to be Frank ——. "How goes it with you, old friend," said he, "Euclid! Euclid! do stop it, (at the same time closing the book and tossing it to one end of the table,) and let's have some cheerful conversation before we part. Can't you agree with Horace when meeting a friend on his way to Brundisium,

Nil ego contulerim, jocundo sanus amico?"

I replied, "yes." My examination on mathematics was immediately forgotten, and no sooner was my chair turned than Frank exclaimed, "Well, I had entirely forgotten, I promised to meet several students at N's. room at 9 o'clock, to devise a compliment to some of the faculty before leaving. Come, lets be off." Being a complete novice in such exploits, it was with some difficulty I could procure my consent to accompany him, and even when I had made up my mind it was with fear and trembling that I remembered we should have to encounter the sagacity of Professor——, who at that time was appropiately called "*Argus.*" When meeting convened, it was determined to pay the good old President a visit; and, on approaching the house, a proposition was made and sanctioned, to take his carriage, which stood near his gate, and carry it to the bottom of a steep hill which was near. The feat being accomplished, each returned to his room, much gratified with the part he had acted.—Mortified that such an adventure had made but little or no impression, and would likely be forgotten, we again, on the succeeding evening, collected together our little company, and made another sally.—We found the carriage stored away in a house used for the purpose, and the doors well barricaded.—We forced them—pulled it out, and a proposition was then made that our party should be divided, and have the benefit of a ride. Eight being in company, the doors were opened, and four took seats When half the way had been passed over, a halt was made to change passengers. Thinking all had left the carriage, I entered, but found some one occupying a back seat. Taking it to be Frank, I exclaimed, "you lazy fellow! get out; you have had your ride." No answer was given, nor did he exhibit any signs that he intended to abandon his seat. I spoke again, the occupant was still and silent. I then called out to my companions for assistance. My intention was to seize him by the hair. The struggle commenced. His hat flew off, and, to my astonishment, I found my hand on a *bald head*! I paused for a moment. The thought struck me it was the President. "*Nec mora, nec requies.*" I leaped from the carriage crying out, "*the President! the President!!*" As if panic stricken, each abandoned his hold, and fled for College as fast as his legs could carry him. I turned when at a short distance, and caught a dim sight of the carriage going helter-skelter down the hill, and heard the voice of the President amidst the rumbling of the wheels, crying for help. We enjoyed the result of our visit very much after reaching college; and had the gratification of [illegible] the "good old President" the next morning in the recitation room, without having received injury in hair or hide. After concluding his morning's examination, he coolly designated the leaders of the mischief and required them to repair it.—He took us to the place, seated himself in the carriage and ordered us to give "a long pull—a strong pull—and a pull altogether;" and you may rely upon it, when I reached the top of the hill, I was completely cured of my inclination for college mischief, as ever the husband of a scolding wife was, of the romance and pleasure of the married life. G.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The last mails from the West furnish accounts of the occurrence of several disasters by Steamboats on those waters, but in only one of which, however, were there any lives lost.

The Cincinnati Daily News states, that on the night of the 12th inst., the steamboat Detroit, while descending the river from Pittsburg, with Messrs. CLAY, CRITTENDEN, and other distinguished citizens as passengers, struck on some obstacle in the river, supposed to be a sunken coal boat. The Captain being on deck at the time, promptly directed the boat to the Kentucky shore, where she sunk, but the passengers disembarked without inconvenience. The Steamboat Buffalo came along soon after, and took on board the Detroit's passengers. Messrs. CLAY and CRITTENDEN landed at Maysville, where they took stage for home.

Another.—The steamboat Rio, bound up the Mississippi, collapsed a flue on the 11th inst., five miles above St. Louis. The second steward, a black man, was so dreadfully hurt that his life was despaird of; and five children, deck passengers, were severly scalded.—Two of the latter, one an infant, have since died. A black boy, about 13 years old, was also injured so severe that he died the day afterward. The passengers unanimously passed resolutions, absolving the officers of the boat from all blame.

Another.—The steam boat Ben Franklin, on her way up from Louisville to Cincinnati, took fire on the night of the 15th inst., from sparks flying on the hurricane roof. The fire at first, is said to have had quite an alarming appearance, but it was got under without much damage.

The steamboat Pioneer, on her upward passage to Wheeling, broke a shaft on the 15th instant.—No other injury sustained.

☞ We venture to assert that after the 1st. of October next, when the Steamboat Act of Congress goes into operation, there will be fewer disasters. The means of preventing mischief will then be in the hands of travellers and juries, and if these will but do their duty, life and property may be confided to steamboats with comparative security.—*Baltimore American.*

The Ship Nathaniel Hooper.—The ship, which was supposed to be lost, having grounded on Nantucket South Shoal, on Friday last, and having disappeared on Saturday, during the absence of the captain and crew, who had gone to Nantucket for assistance, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, with the greater part of her cargo on board. It seems that, during the absence of the captain and crew, she floated off from the shoals with a westerly wind, and on his arrival at the spot where he left her, she was out of sight. On Sunday evening, she was fallen in with by the brig Olive Chamberlain and being boarded and found deserted, the captain put on board his mate and two men, and she immediately made sail for Boston. The mate subsequently spoke schooner Climax, and obtained four men more, to assist in bringing her into port.—She arrived as above mentioned, bringing the first news of her recovery. Her owner, captain and crew, have not yet arrived from Nantucket. The ship had from six to ten feet of water in her hold. The extent of damage to the cargo is not ascertained. It is stated that the amount of insurance on the ship and cargo is as follows, viz: in Boston, $30,000 on the ship; $10,000 on the freight, and $37,000 on the cargo; and in London $70,000 on the cargo.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, July 12.*

Persian Newspaper.—A newspaper was established on the first of January last, and now appears twice a week, at Teheran, the first publication of the kind ever undertaken in Persia. It is lithographed on two pages of a large sheet of thick paper, the first and last pages being both blank. At the top of the two printed pages are the arms of Persia, a lion rampant, bearing the sun on his head, resting one paw on a globe, and holding in the other a drawn sword, with the motto—*The Lion of God is all powerful.* One page is dedicated to the official news of Persia, but is rarely filled. The other contains general news, chiefly consisting of unimportant anecdotes. At the bottom is inscribed—"Printed at Teheran, in the house of [illegible] for the instruction of the world."—*Boston Courier.*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Friday Evening, AUGUST 3, 1838.

The United States Bank.—"The United States Bank of Pennsylvania," has been dealing so extensively in cotton and tobacco, (in cotton alone to the amount of twelve millions of dollars,) that like others, we had supposed it must be authorized by its charter to trade in whatever it might please. By the 5th article of its charter, however, it appears that such is not the case; on the contrary, this power is *expressly* denied to it. The words of its charter are as follows: "The said Corporation shall not directly, or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really, and bona fide pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time," &c. Thus Mr. Biddle's Bank has not only violated the general law of banking, but it has grossly violated its Charter in becoming a buyer, and seller, and consequently trader in cotton, tobacco, and other commodities. Will those who have heretofore justified Mr. Biddle in his speculations on the Farmers and Planters of the country, also attempt to justify the palpable and gross violation of his charter? We fear that there are some who will.

Specie.—From the best data to be had, it is estimated that there is $80,000,000 of specie in the United States;—$150,000,000 in England, and $400,000,000 in France. We seldom hear of great derangements in the Currency and exchanges of France, and this is owing to the fact that silver and gold perform the offices there, that Bank notes do in this country.

In the United States the *currency* and *exchanges* are oftener deranged than in any other nation on the globe. Why is this so? Because here specie forms too small a part of the circulation, and Bank notes too great a portion. We have too many Banks, and Bank notes for the amount of metal among us. Our credit system is like an inverted cone; the small end is below;—the foundation is too small to sustain the superstructure; hence it frequently shakes, and it is to be apprehended will some time tumble down, and in its fall crush thousands.

South-Western Rail-Road Bank.—It will be recollected that banking privileges have been granted by the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road Company, acts of the Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The Company have determined to put the Bank into operation in November next. Mr. Hayne, President of the Company, has published a notice to this effect, and that books will be opened at certain times, and places.

The Country is already overcharged with Banks, but this one is connected with so noble an enterprise, that we most heartily wish it success.

Closing Scene in Congress.—Congress continued in session during the whole of Saturday night, the 7th July, and until 8 o'clock Sunday morning. In the House of Representatives just as the adjournment was taking place, a *fight* occurred between two of the members from Tennessee,—a Mr. Murray, and a Mr. Campbell, which, from all accounts, was a real "knock down, and drag out" affair. One of the combatants was seriously injured.

The frequency of these occurrences in Congress should begin seriously to attract the notice of the people, who are the only efficient censors to correct the evil. Such doings are not only disgraceful to the parties concerned, but to the National Legislature. We have heard a general, and just out-cry against the savage occurrence, which, last winter, took place in the Arkansas Legislature, where the Speaker descended from his chair, and, with a Bowie-knife, murdered one of the members on the floor of the Hall.

Has the last session of Congress proved itself to be much behind the Arkansas Legislature? There have been no fewer than three rowdy, fisticuff fights in the House of Representatives while that body was in session, and one fatal duel growing out of a debate, to say nothing of the many quarrels, and low abusive disputes that have taken place from time to time.

Scenes of this character in Congress are of recent date,—they were never known in the early days of our Republic, and their occurrence now indicates that a change has taken place unfavorable to good order, and public morals. We repeat, it is time that the people, and the public press should frown down such conduct—let the people discharge from their confidence, and service all such men, their aiders and abettors. The character of our National Legislature,—of the American people,—and even the preservation of liberty require it.

Suicide.—Col. P. W. GRAYSON, Minister from Texas to the United States Government, put an end to his existence in Tennessee, by discharging a pistol through his head. He was on his way to Washington City to enter upon the duties of his office. A letter was found in his room in which he gave as a reason for the commission of the horrid deed, that he had once labored under a temporary mental derangement,—and feeling symptoms of a return of the disease, he chose rather to die, than endure its horrors again.

Mr. Senator Strange.—There is a paragraph going the rounds of the North Carolina papers, stating that Mr. Strange, will certainly resign his seat in the United States Senate. We know not on what authority this report is founded, but presume that it is wholly conjectural,—based, perhaps, on the propriety of his doing so. Our own opinion is, if a majority of members opposed to the Administration should be elected to the Legislature, it is possible that he may resign to avoid being *instructed* out. If, however, a majority of his political friends should be elected, he will most probably hold on for a season longer. Rumor says, that there is another *circumstance* not yet made public, which will force Mr. Strange to resign.

A few weeks, we presume, will decide the whole matter.

Sale of the Cherokee Lands.—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to sell the Cherokee lands in this State, at Franklin on the 1st day of September next, have given notice that they will receive, besides gold and silver, the notes of the following Banks, viz: Of the several Banks of this State,—of the Charleston and Charleston Banks,—of the Augusta, and Savannah Banks,—of the Bank of Virginia, and of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

The *Bank of Cape Fear* resumed Specie Payments on Wednesday, the 25th last month. North Carolina is taking the lead in this matter of some of our sister States that make much higher pretensions than herself; it has been remarked abroad, and it is now proven that our banking institutions are in as sound a condition as any in the Country.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1838.

The following are the appropriations made by the session of Congress lately adjourned, and by the Extra session of last Fall. Let the people open their eyes, and wonder! In common justice, however, let us recollect that Mr. Van Buren, with all his political sins, has not this to answer for. CONGRESS is the Department of the Government that makes the appropriations, and the EXECUTIVE has to expend them. What we should also know is:—that the NATIONAL WHIGS in Congress are generally the strongest advocates for large appropriations. The truth is, CONGRESS stands as much in need of REFORM as any other Department of the Government. We are daily more convinced that nothing but thorough reform will save our Republican Institutions.

EXTRA SESSION.

For the support of the Government and suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837 - -	$2,109,000 00

SECOND SESSION 25th CONGRESS.

Civil and diplomatic - - -	8,252,360 22
Army - - - -	5,127,860 10
Fortifications - - - -	1,015,415 60
Protection of the Northern frontier	625,500 00
Navy - - - -	6,062,136 30
Revolutionary and other pensioners	2,058,532 62
Current expenses of the Indian Department - - -	3,002,427 73
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities - - -	7,739,410 41
Harbors - - - -	1,535,008 53
Light-Houses - - - -	307,010 36
Miscellaneous - - -	540,300 00
Private claims - - - -	45,103 60
	$38,413,064 87

A great number of deaths have occurred in the Cities North of this lately, from the intense heat and drinking cold water. In New York City, on the 11th last month, 17 inquests were held, the deaths from these causes. The thermometer has ranged from 80 to 103.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Steam ship, ROYAL WILLIAM, arrived in New York City on the 24th of July—having left Liverpool on the 5th.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria the first, has taken place—the papers are filled with accounts of the ceremonies of crowning her Majesty, and the pageants of the day.

As usual, on such occasions, a number of promotions were made in the army and navy. E. L. Bulwer, the popular and celebrated novelist, has been created a Baronet, together with many other gentlemen.

Cotton.—There has been no change in the prices of Cotton, the demand continues fair, and the amount of sales tolerably large.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The friends of Governor Dudley are too luke-warm, or rather they are lulled into false security. We believe there is no doubt of his re-election if his friends will rally to the polls, and make proper exertions; but let them act as they did in the last Presidential election, and defeat is certain. Let them every where awake up, and bestir themselves;—let every man that is drawn to the polls to vote for members to the Legislature, not fail to vote for Governor. If this is attended to, there will be no danger. The active, and leading men at every election precinct, ought to have tickets prepared, and ready to be delivered to those who wish to vote. We earnestly hope this will be attended to.

For electioneering purposes, various reports have been started in some parts of the State against Governor Dudley, but they have been promptly met and completely refuted at every point. So far as we can learn, they have not been circulated to any extent in this part of the State,—therefore it is not necessary to take any further notice of them. If, however, they should yet be put in circulation, the people may rest assured that they are unjust, and unfounded in truth. We believe that every candid man of either party, must acknowledge that Governor Dudley has discharged the duties of his office, with great punctuality, with faithfulness, honesty, and ability. He has done all we expected him to do when we placed him in office, and it will be next to criminal in his friends to permit him to be turned out for the want of a little exertion and activity on their part.

We say, then, let every man do his duty—and, above all, on the day of election, let there be no lack of exertions.

The President of the United States has left Washington City, on a trip to the Virginia Springs; he passed by the way of Norfolk, where he was received with honor, and proceeded thence to Richmond.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

We regret to learn from the last Raleigh Register that an account had been received from Mobile, Ala., of the death of RICHARD H. ALEXANDER, Esq., formerly of this place. He fell from a window in the third story of his boarding house in that City, and was so much injured that he never spoke again, and died soon afterwards. It is conjectured that he was asleep when he fell.

CANDIDATES IN ROWAN AND DAVIE.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. G. W. PEARSON, as a Candidate for the Counties of Davie and Rowan in the House of Commons. He is in favor of a United States Bank, and Henry Clay for President: E. B. Dudley for Governor, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, opposed to Martin Van Buren and all his experiments with the currency.

SAMUEL RIDDLE,—*Senate.*

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. ELKANAH D. AUSTIN as a Candidate for the Senate of Rowan and Davie. He avows himself for a United States Bank,—against the present Administration,—and against the Sub-Treasury.

JESSE A. CLEMENT, ADAM ROSEMAN, RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, HAMILTON C. JONES, WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD,—*Commons.*

J. H. HARDIE, and JOHN JONES,—*Sheriff for Rowan.*

IN DAVIDSON.

Dr. WM. R. HOLT, and JOHN W. THOMAS,—*Senate.*

CHARLES BRUMMEL, Dr. E. L. BEALL, and HENRY WALKER, and JOS. SPURGEN,—*Commons.*

Col. JOHN M. SMITH, and WM. KENNEDA,—*Sheriff.*

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BOGER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the County of Cabarrus, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have noticed, with much pleasure, that a portion of your paper is devoted to Agricultural subjects, every week. If the following effort is worthy a place in your columns, you are at liberty to insert it.

ON AGRICULTURE.

The subject of Agriculture is too well known at the present day, to require any argument of mine, to prove the benefit, which flow from a well organized and practical system of rural economy and employment.

We are all perfectly acquainted with the influence that Agriculture has over the great body of the People;—and we do know when it is cultivated with the greatest success, internal improvement moves on with a rapidity and success, not to be outdone by any former example; and when Agriculture flourishes, it is a fact that the arts and sciences flourish also. Let us for instance suppose the cultivation of the Earth to be entirely omitted; in what manner would man be supported? What would crown the luxurious board with the delicious Fruits of the Earth? What would remain to excite the husbandman to that employment which gives subsistence to his family? What would then be to encourage the warrior to resist the encroachments and oppression of his country? What would enable the sturdy sons of Adam to lay low the forest? What would supply our navigable streams, which pour into our market towns from a thousand fountains, the richest products of our land? What would keep alive our Manufactures? When would the eye of man behold the expanding sails of commerce, now waving with the breeze on every Lake, River, and Sea? Alas! all things would be blended in one wide scene of wild desolation. The improvements of civilization would sink into a state of degradation. All the fascinating charms of society, which adorn our gayest circles; all the institutions of learning, all the arts and sciences, and even genius itself, would mingle in the mighty wreck.

If this view of the subject be the correct one, I ask those who have hitherto looked with contempt on the industrious yeomanry of our country, if the employment of Agriculture can be regarded as a degrading occupation? I venture to answer for them—It is not. It is noble, it is honorable to labor. Look at the Agriculturists of China, where they hold the first rank and honor in society. It is upon Agriculture that the wealth, power and glory of a nation, depend. Poor and feeble indeed would be the army of that nation, where a system of rural economy was not known. If we look back into the dark ages of the world, we shall find that the science of Agriculture is of great antiquity. We learn from sacred history that Noah was skilled in the art; and that his sons and their descendants must have spread it over the ancient world.

In the Roman Empire, agriculture was well known, and practiced with great success; and, agreeable to history, long before. Thus, by slow degrees, its march has been onward to the present time. It is now valued as one of the first sciences of the age. Well may it be considered the source of wealth and power to any nation, where its benefits are felt. During the last twenty years, the improvements in land, stock, and implements of husbandry, are astonishingly great.

If we compare the implements of husbandry used fifty years ago, with those of the present day, what must have been the power and strength of men in that age, who could use *such tools?*

The ploughs, for instance, that were then used required more force by, at least, one-third, than those of the present age. This is the saving of labor of no ordinary value. Let us rejoice, then, that the time has come, when something besides muscular power prevails.

In the Republics of ancient Greece and Rome, agriculture was cherished by Government. While manufactories were discouraged,—while the one enervated its citizens, the other strengthened and fitted them for the toils of the camp.

Agriculture was very imperfectly known in Great Britain, at the time of the Roman invasion, but the Roman soldiers being themselves Agriculturists, and devoting much of their time to the cultivation of the soil, gave it new life and vigor. Thus it continued to flourish and decay alternately, through all the different dynasties of the Caledonians, Saxons, and Normans, until was established, the Board of Agriculture. From this Board, originated what are called the Agricultural Societies. From this period, it has flourished more or less, extending its benign influence over all the nations of Europe. Nor has its progress been slow in this country. A wide field is here presented to the agriculturist.

With what rapture do we contemplate the period, when our forests shall be converted into corn fields, and the rich lands of the *Catawba* and *Yadkin* present, as far as the eye can stretch, one continued extent of golden harvests, diffusing wealth and comfort to all around.

AGRICOLA.

Salisbury, Aug. 1, 1838.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: If you deem the following lines worthy an insertion in your paper, they are at your service.

Written in view of the approaching separation of the Pupils of the Salisbury Female Academy.

Our days of converse sweet are almost o'er:
No longer shall we tread these much lov'd walks,
And never here shall watch the setting sun,
Shrouding his glory 'neath the glowing clouds.

No longer shall we sing our evening hymn,
Nor bow the knee to offer grateful prayer,
Within these hallowed walls. The parting hour
Speeds swiftly on, and each will seek her home.

But, tho' 'tis home they seek, 'tis hard to give
The parting hand; the full heart lingers yet,
Prone to deceive itself, and oft' we say—
"We'll meet again." But vain, alas, the hope!

We'll never meet on earth again; our paths
Are now to separate, and far and wide
Will they diverge. O, for a living faith,
To offer fervent prayer, that we, in Heaven
May meet at last, a blest, unbroken band!

Some of those young and joyous hearts, have learn'd
To put their trust in One, who loves to see
The young, "Remember their Creator now;"
And who, in love has said to such, that they
"Who early seek, shall find."

We joy in such.
But many still, the young, the fair, the loved,
Gentle, and loving, to their earthly friends,
We know to be afar from God and Home.
Their hearts are captive led by this vain world.
Oh! shall we all in joy e'er meet in Heaven!
Saviour of Sinners! grant it may be so!
And now farewell.

May God in mercy grant to those who go,
The joy of meeting the fond hearts who claim
A daughter's, sisters, love and smiles, from them.

What airy visions bright, does fancy weave
In those young ardent minds! The thrilling tone,—
The fervent clasp,—the joyous glance, from those
They love;—imagination ne'er forbodes
That aught will damp the joy of meeting them;
That clouds, or storms of sorrow, e'er will lower
To dim the bright, unruffled sky, at home,

But life is often woe:—'Tis ever thus;
Meetings and partings, smiles and tears, and joy
And grief,—these are our heritage below.

Then, let us strive to win a Heavenly hope,
And seek to know the joy of sin forgiven;
And daily let us learn more of ourselves,
Our utter weakness;—and undoubted trust
In Him in whom is strength and righteousness;
And then we soon shall meet in that blest land,
Where sorrows, tears, and partings, are unknown,
And lift our raptured voices 'mid the throng
Of ransomed ones, who praise Redeeming love.

Steam Ships.—A New York paper states, that measures are now taking to establish a line of steam vessels from Rotterdam to New York, and that they are to accomplish the passage in twelve days.

HORRID DEATH!

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman, dated Garlandsville, Mississippi, July 5th, to a friend in this place:

"Night before last, an Indian, fire-hunting in the Prarie near this place, was bitten by a Rattle-snake. He afterwards attempted to shoot the poisonous monster, but missed it. He then crawled to Mr. Jared Watts', uttering the most piteous cries. The next morning a considerable number of us went to see him, and administered every thing that we thought might save him, or mitigate his suffering; but it was all in vain: In about thirty-six hours after he received the fatal wound, he expired in a paroxysm of inconceivable pain. So intense was his suffering that, he bled from the mouth profusely. Ill-fated creature!—in endeavoring to procure food to sustain a miserable existence, he met a most horrible death."

The following is the statement of the supposed case of the three Planters made by Mr. Calhoun in his speech, in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Treasury note bill. Mr. Calhoun subsequently alluded to this A, B, C case, and desired to see it answered.

"Take three individuals, near neighbors, and of equal wealth and credit; say three planters, each worth a hundred thousand dollars, free of debt, and of equal character for fidelity in meeting their engagements, and call them A, B, and C. It is manifest that, each being of equal credit, neither would think of exchanging his credit for either of the others, much less of paying difference in the exchange. But let Government interfere and take up C, and confer banking privileges upon him—that is, authorize his promissory notes to be received in its dues and the purchase of its domain, and give him the use of its funds between the periods of collection and disbursements, and this equality will be destroyed. A and B would now call it an accommodation to obtain C's notes in exchange for theirs; nay, C would disdain to exchange, unless the one should endorse for the other, and pay him six per cent difference; and to this exaction they would be compelled to submit. A for instance, wishes to settle a son in the West; and for the purpose of purchasing land from the Government, desires to raise ten thousand dollars. Neither his note nor B's can buy land; and to obtain the means he is obliged to go to B, get his endorsement, which from his perfect confidence in his neighbor, he gives for nothing, and gives his note, with the joint credit of both, in exchange for C's note, deducting nearly seven dollars in the hundred, or nearly seven hundred on the whole. His son puts the note in his pocket book, and goes off to the West, where, by the magic of banking privilege, it is converted into solid and fertile acres. Presently the Government gets out of money—and all the friends of C, (a numerous host,) zealously insist that, instead of using its own notes, it should sell them to C in exchange for his, and pay the same difference; and this they call a loan—borrowing money! The thing is monstrous."

THE CORONATION.

"The promptitude and graceful ease," says the London Morning Herald, "displayed by her Majesty when she descended the steps of the throne to assist in raising the venerable Lord ROLLE, who, laboring under the weight of nearly ninety years, fell, on approaching the royal presence, won universal admiration from all who witnessed the scene."

Her Majesty went through the long, and even to those not actively engaged in them, most fatiguing services of the day, with the most perfect composure, self-possession and dignity. Indeed, as far as we could judge from her appearance and manner, we should say Her Majesty not only evinced the utmost coolness, composure and command, but kept up, unflagging, an eager interest in the whole proceedings.

The crown in which her Majesty appeared at the ceremony of the coronation, was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. It is exceedingly costly and elegant; the design is much more tasty than that of the crown of George IV. and William IV., which has been broken up. The old crown, made for the former of these monarchs, weighed upward of 7 lbs and was much too large for the head of her present Majesty. The new crown weighs little more than 3 lbs. It is composed of hoops of silver, inclosing a cap of deep purple, or rather blue velvet; the hoops are completely covered with precious stones, surmounted with a ball, covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese cross of brilliants on the top of it.

The cross has in its centre a splendid sapphire; the rim of the crown is clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and Maltese crosses equally rich. In the front of the Maltese cross, which is in front of the Crown, is the enormous heart-shaped ruby, once won by the chivalrous Edward the Black Prince, but now destined to adorn the head of a virgin Queen. Beneath this, in the circular rim, is an immense oblong sapphire.

There are many other precious gems, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and several small clusters of drop pearls. The lower part of the crown is surrounded with ermine. It is upon the whole a most dazzling and splendid crown, and does infinite credit those by whom it has been designed and put together. Her Majesty has expressed herself highly pleased with it.

The following is an estimate of the value of the jewels:

20 diamonds round the circle, 1,500*l.* each,	30,000
Two large centre diamonds, 2,000*l.* each, -	4,000
54 smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former, - - - - - - - - - -	100
4 crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds, -	12,000
4 large diamonds, on the tops of the crosses,	40,000
18 diamonds contained in the *fleur-de-lis*, -	10,000
18 smaller diamonds contained in the same,	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c. on the arches and crosses, - - - - - - - - - -	10,000
141 diamonds on the mound, - - - -	500
26 diamonds on the upper cross, - - -	3,000
Two circles of pearls about the rim, - -	300
	£111,000

FROM THE ARMY.

The Charleston Mercury of the 3d inst. says.—By the schr. Allure, Capt. Gomez, arrived here yesterday from St. Augustine, we have received the Herald of the 23d ult. from which we copy the following;—

"*The War Ended.*"—On the 27th inst. a detachment of U. S. Dragoons' about 30 in number, under Capt. Snell scouting in the neighborhood of San Pelasco, near Newnansville, discovered an Indian trail, which was followed up, and while in pursuit, were suddenly attacked by a gang of Indians estimated at [illegible]. Capt. Walker, of Alachua county, acting as guide, was in advance, and was mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. The fire was kept up for some minutes with spirit on both sides. Six of the Dragoons were wounded. They succeeded in driving the Indians a short distance into a hammock, where the force of the troops, was too small to follow them. Two Indians were found killed; the dragoons retreated in good order, bringing with them the body of Capt. Walker. While retreating, the Indians came out of the hammock, and commenced firing, but at a long distance off. Capt. Dade, of the Dragoons, with his company, had gone towards the Okefenoke Swamp, which was the reason no more force could be procured.

Capt. Walker, was we learn, much esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss is greatly to be regretted. He has left a widow and several small children. Here is another widow and more orphans added to the list of savage butcheries. We offer her our most heartfelt sympathies for her bereavement: and commend her to the "father of the fatherless," for support and consolation under this afflicting dispensation.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

We are informed that a most foul and horrid murder was committed in Pope co., Arkansas, on the 4th June last, on the body of his wife, by Wm. Brown, formerly of Cabarrus county in this State. Brown was alone with his family. His wife was driven outside of the dwelling, and her husband presented a gun through the crack of the house at her, when she exclaimed, "you are not going to shoot me, are you?" and ran to the other side of the house, when he again presented the instrument of death, and deliberately shot three large balls in her breast, when she staggered a few feet and immediately fell and expired. The children, who were large enough to do so, ran off and brought in the nearest neighbors, who found him in the house, with the dead body lying on a bed, wholly unconcerned! He was immediately arrested and put in custody. This horrid deed was perpetrated without any cause, except what was to be found in the malignity of the heart of this demon in human shape.

Mrs. Brown was the only child of Geo. Klutts, Esqr., of Concord, N. C., upon whom and his wife, this sad catastrophe brings a sore affliction in their old age.—The deceased had received much care and attention from her fond parents, in early life, who had this only and favorite child on whom to centre their hopes and affections. She was educated at Salem, in this State, and shortly after married him who had destroyed her peace when living, and is guilty of her blood when dead. Instead of finding domestic happiness, to gain which, she even incurred, for a while, the displeasure of her parents in her marriage, she became the victim of the most dreadful hatred and cruelty. But the misery she endured in married life, did not prevent the exercise of those qualities of the heart that endeared her to all her friends and acquaintances. As a wife and mother she was exemplary—as a friend and neighbor she was universally respected. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. About a year since she removed to Arkansas, with him, who, instead of being her protector, has become her murderer, and rendered motherless, and worse than fatherless, six small children!

Brown was intemperate! and this pernicious vice and the brutal ferocity of his temper, are the causes of this bloody murder.—*Watchman.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

☞ *Fatal Duel.*—Intelligence has been received in this town, of a fatal duel that took place in Canton, Mississippi, on the 28th ult., between Rufus K. Dinkins, and a Mr. Westly Drane. They fought with double barrelled guns, loaded with buckshot at 50 yards—both were mortally wounded—Mr. Dinkins lingered untill the next morning; his antagonist is yet living. The cause of this Duel is said (by private letter) to be a gross insult offered to Mr. Dinkins' wife. Mr. Dinkins was raised in this county where he resided until within a short time ago, where he was well known and respected by all who knew him. He was a young man of retireing manners and amongst the last that we would expect to hear of being engaged in a duel. He has been early cut off from a life of usefulness and has left a widowed mother, besides numerous friends and relations to mourn his untimely end.—*Char. Jour.*

Commodore David Porter, the United States Charge de 'Affaires at the Turkish Court, and his two sons, arrived at Boston on Tuesday in the brig Niger from Constantinople.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Death of Col. Andrew Pickens.—The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of Col. Pickens, formerly Governor of South Carolina. He died on Sunday last at the house of a relation, Mr. E. Miller, within a few miles of this place. Col. Pickens came to North Mississippi on a visit last autumn, and was so much pleased with the country, that he determined to make it his place of residence the balance of his life. He purchased land and opened a plantation adjoining that of his brother-in-law, Dr. Miller. We learn that it was his intention to erect a dwelling house next autumn, and then to remove his family from South Carolina. A few days before his death, he ate a hearty dinner as was his custom, and afterwards mounted his horse and rode under a hot sun to the house of Mr. E. Miller. When he reached the door, he was unable to speak, and it was discovered that he was laboring under a paralysis. Medical aid was immediately obtained, but he gradually sunk under the attack, and expired on Sunday evening last.

In the death of Col. Pickens our new county has lost one of its most valuable accessions, and his family and friends one of their most respectable and honored members. We learn that Gov. Pickens was about 60 years of age.—*Pontotoc (Miss.) Intelligencer.*

The Bud Worm.—The Franklin Ky. Farmer, states that an insect called the "bud worm," is doing considerable damage to the crops of corn and rye in the vicinity of Frankfort. It is represented as a striped worm, near an inch in length when grown, and attacks the rye first in the top joint and then descends to the lower joints and kills the plants. It gets into the bud shoot of the corn, which it cuts off, thus utterly destroying every stalk on which it takes hold.

From the St. Louis Argus.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

On Saturday afternoon [illegible], Esq., one of the Justices of the County Court, was found dead in the road [illegible] city and Carondalet. He had been driving [illegible] below that place in company with Mr. John [illegible]ington. Returning together, Mr. S. stopped [illegible]cery beyond the arsenal, and Mr. Dougherty drove on several hundred yards, alighted, and sat down by the road side. Whilst there, a negro boy passed him, and he told the boy to tell Mr. Sappington to come on, he was waiting for him. Between the time of the boy's quitting him, and the arrival of Sappington, not supposed to be twenty minutes, he was shot in the head with seven buck shot. The track of the person who committed the bloody act, was found near the road, and the twigs and bushes were observed to be cut by the balls on their way to the victim. No other trace has yet been found of the person who killed him, and no clue has been discovered—no suspicion even has reached us implicating any one in this horrid act. No one had been observed to pass the grocery, and the report of the fatal discharge was heard by no one save the destroyer and his victim. There is but little doubt it was the act of a murderer, who dogged him till Mr. Sappington left him. The spot, the charge, and the flight of the perpetrator, all forbid the idea that it was mischance.

A bereaved widow, who was a devoted wife and several small children, are left to mourn his loss. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer by the relatives of the deceased.

Outrage.—The Detroit Post of the 9th July, has the following:—

"We were informed on Saturday, by a gentleman from Hamilton, U. C., that, in passing through Chatham, he learned that a man had just been shot dead by a party of Indians, and, upon inquiry, ascertained the following facts. A young American, by the name of Allen, was on his way, alone and and unarmed, to visit his friends in the interior of Canada. A body of Indians, to whom a house has been offered by the British Government for patriot scalps, met him; he stepped aside to to let them pass, and was fired at. He died immediately. No attention was given it by the authorities, for he was *only an American citizen!*"

The fortune left by Prince Talleyrand is said to amount to between eight and nine millions of dollars. He is said to have left annuities to the amount of [illegible],000 francs a year, of which 12,000 francs go to the valet whom he presented to the King. His estate of Valency is said to be mortgaged to the amount of 2,400,000 francs, but that money (in the funds producing a dividend of 120,000 franks) has been appropriated to the payment of the interest.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Randolph County, on the 11th inst. Mr. TYREL CARLISLE, of Chatham County, to Miss SERRENA BLALOCK, daughter of Major John Blalock.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on the 31st of July, of a paralytic stroke, Master JAMES N. BURNS, son of Mr. James H. Burns of Cabarrus county, aged 13 years. For two years past he had been living more or less with his uncle, Dr. Burns of this place. During his residence in Salisbury he enjoyed a bad state of health. On Friday previous to his death, he was visited with a paralytic shock which deprived him of the use of his limbs and speech. In this state he lingered until Tuesday following, when he breathed his last without a groan. Thus in the bloom of youth and morning of life was cut off one of the most amiable and promising of youth. Had he lived, he would have made one of the brightest ornaments in society, and a comfort to his parents in their declining years.—(*Communicated.*)

Near Salem, Tippah county, Mississippi, on the 23d of May, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. HARRIETT M. LEAK, consort of Mr. F. M. Leak, recently of Rockingham county, N. C.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....August 3, 1838.

	cents		
Bacon,	a 12½	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	65 a 70	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	35 a 40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Pork,	600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	a 2½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	120
Corn,	a 50	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	6 a 20
Flour,	600 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a 115
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, pr. gal. $1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 6¼

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....July 28, 1838.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	23	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	80 a 90	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	75	Wheat, new,	125
Flour,	6 a 6¾	Whiskey,	45
Feathers	40	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW.....July 24, 1838.

Bacon, lb.	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 9
Butter,	12 a 20	wrought,	16 a 18
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	450 a 550
Cotton,	8 a 10½	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt,	275 a 300
Flour, country,	650 a 750	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	11½ a 11¾	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tea,	100 a 137
Molasses,	40 a 50	Tobacco, ma'fld.	10 a 50
Orleans,	45 a 56	German,	12 a 14

A CAMP MEETING will be held at South River Church, in Rowan county; to commence on the 31st day of August. JNO. W. LEWIS.
July 20, 1838. tm

IRON CASTINGS,

MILL WORK, MACHINERY, &c. The Iron Foundery, situated at Norwich, New London county, State of Connecticut, is now in full operation and can furnish Castings of every description, of the *very best quality*, at short notice and on favorable terms.—Mill work, fitted and turned, and Machinery built to order by skilful and experienced workmen, equal to any in the United States. All orders promptly executed,

Address

J. HUNTINGTON.

☞ A list of Patterns may be seen at this Office, and copies furnished (gratis) upon application (post paid) as above.

J. H.

August 3, 1838. 6

POETIC [illegible] RECESS.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the American Traveller.

TIME.

Chide not the lingering hours of life,
Its toil will soon be o'er;
Its schemes of glory and of strife,
Its dreams with disappointments rife,
Will vex the heart no more—
And yet the very souls that grieve
A moment's weary track;
Perhaps in after years would give
A world—to win it back.

Chide not the lingering lapse of Time,
Nor count its moments dull;
For soon the bell, with mournful chime,
Will waft the spirit to a clime
More bright and beautiful—
A land where grief will never fling
Its darkness on the soul;
Where faith and hope shall gladly wing
Their path without control.

Chide not Time's slow and silent hours,
Though heavy they may seem;
The past hath sought oblivions shores—
The present, which alone is ours,
Is passing like a dream;
And they who scarcely heed its track,
Or wish its course more fast,
With fruitless prayer may yet call back
One moment of the past.

Chide not a moment's weary flight,
Too soon it speeds away;
And nearer brings the hour of night—
And dimmer makes the feeble sight—
Then work while yet 'tis day!
Thus shall Life's morning ray depart,
Without one vain regret,
And death steal gladly on the heart,
When Life's bright sun hath set.

From the United States Gazette.

"THE PROGRESS OF LIFE."

I dreamed—I saw a rosy little child
With flaxen ringlets in a garden playing;
Now stepping here, and there afar off straying,
As flowers or butterfly his feet beguiled.
'Twas changed—one summer's day I stepped aside
To let him pass; his face had manhood's seeming,
And that full eye of blue was fondly beaming
O'er a fair maiden whom he called his "bride!"
Once more! 'twas autum, and the cheerful fire
I saw a group of youthful forms surrounding.
The room with harmless pleasantry resounding,
And in the midst I marked the smiling sire.
The heavens were clouded! and I heard the tone
Of a slow-moving bell—the white-haired man gone.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1838. W. G. S.

SCRAPS.

One Way to empty a Cart.—An honest son of Erin, lately arrived at Baltimore, was employed to drive a dirt cart. Not being adept in the art and mystery of hauling dirt, he was wofully perplexed when he wished to empty the cart, and after as much manœuvring to get into a proper position, as would have sufficed to move a seventy-four, he marched up to the horse's head, seized the bridle with a powerful grasp, and sung out with a hearty good will, "*rare up! rare up!*" calculating we suppose, that the horse would elevate himself far enough to empty the cart!

Wit for the Winter.—What is the most perfect specimen of cool impudence? Throwing a snowball at a man. What situation is remarkably awkward in *all* seasons? Breaking the ice.—Which is the best, to be over head and ears in love—or in water? In winter, in love—in summer, in water.

A Pun.—A brewer was drowned in his own vat. Mr. Jekyll being informed of the circumstance, said that the verdict of the jury should be, found floating in his *watery bier.*

Poor Relations.—At Louisville, Ky., several robberies have been committed by well dressed men and women, who have obtained admission into respectable houses by presenting themselves as the uncle or cousins of the proprietors, and on being told that the parties were out, were anxious to write a note to them. This ruse has been practised with great success on Sundays, during church time.

A humerous fellow, a carpenter, being summoned as a witness on a trial for an assault; one of the counsel, who was very much given to browbeat the evidence, asked him what distance he was from the parties when he saw the defendent strike the plantiff? The carpenter answered, 'just four feet five inches and a half.' Pray thee fellow,' says the counsel, 'how is it possible you can be so very exact as to distance? 'I thought,' says the carpenter, 'that *some fool or other might ask me*, so I measured it.'

RECEIPTS.

For Cramp or Cholic.—The white of an egg frothed, a table spoonful of brandy to a wineglass of *hot* water, mixed and grated plentifully with nutmeg. It is infallible.

To Prevent Tooth Ache, Ague and Sore Throat.—Wash the back part of your head and neck every morning in cold water—the colder the better, and afterwads rub them with a towel and you will seldom, perhaps never be troubled with a painful affection of the teeth or throat.

Penny Royal.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with the extract of penny royal. Flies will not light a moment on the spot to which this has been applied.—Every man who is compassionate to his beasts, ought to know this simple remedy, and every livery stable and country inn ought to have a supply on hand for travellers.

Chinese Anecdote.—A man who was accustomed to deal in marvels, told a country cousin of his, that he had three great curiosities in his possession; an Ox, that could travel five hundred miles a day, a Cock that tells the hour of the night, and a Dog that could read in a superior manner.—"These are extraordinary things indeed!—I must call upon you and beg a sight of them," said the cousin. The liar returned home and told his wife what had happened, saying he had got into a scrape and knew not how to get out. "O, never mind," said she, "I can manage it."

The next day the countryman called, and inquiring after his cousin, was told that he had gone to Pekin. "When is he expected back?" "In seven or eight days." "How can he return so soon?" "He's gone off on our ox." "Appropos of that, I am told that you have a cock that marks the hour." A cock just then happened to crow. "Yes, that is he: he not only tells the hour of the night, but reports when a stranger comes." "Then, your dog, that reads books; might I beg to see him?" "Why, to speak the truth, as our circumstances are but narrow, we have sent the dog out to keep school."

Mingling the useful with the sweet.—The following toast was given at the celebration of the 4th in Chuckatuck, Va. Business is business, says the Alexandria Gazette, and the proudest man never suffers it to be wholly forgotten:

"By James P. Gwinn (Deputy Sheriff)—Fellow-citizens, prepare to pay your taxes, for I shall soon be down upon you."—*Ib.*

We have seen the question asked, who are the rich? We answer without hesitation, those who are independent, whether such independence arise from labor of the hands or any other cause. The man is rich who at the end of a week, a month, or a year, can say to himself that he owes nothing, and is clear of the world. Of all poor men the poorest are those who, having the appearance of wealth, are forced to incur expenses beyond their income, and enter into engagements without the means of meeting them at command. The wood sawyer is rich if he has more than he wants; the speculator is poor if the failure of a friend, or a sudden turn in affairs, may involve him in bankruptcy.—*Balt. American.*

"Vat's de matter," "vat's de matter," exclaimed an old Dutch friend of ours, as he tucked up his apron, and run out of his shop to know the meaning of a crowd in his neighborhood. "Vat's de matter?" "There's a man killed," replied a bystander. "Oh, ish dat all," said our friend, evidently disappointed; "ish shoost a man killed; humph, I thot it vas a fight. Dat ish noting now a-days.—*Focus.*

How to enjoy a Clean Shirt.—Gillman, in his life of Coleridge, says: "I have heard Coleridge relate the following anecdote of his father: The old gentleman had to take a short journey on some professional business, which would detain him from home for three or four days; his good wife, in her care and watchfulness, had packed a few things in a small trunk, and gave them in charge to her husband, with strong injunctions that he was to put on a clean shirt every day. On his return home his wife went to search for his linen, when to her dismay, it was not in the trunk. A closer search, however, discovered that the vicar had strickly obeyed her injunctions, and had put on daily a clean shirt, but had forgotten to remove the one underneath."

How to make Home happy.—Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey this lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents, who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, and a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth; but plant in their minds and souls, in the way proposed, the seeds of virtue and prosperity.

NEWSPAPERS vs. DRINK.

"I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no papers but what they borrow. As I speak generally I hope I offend none. If I do—the greater the necessity to speak out. Every man is able conveniently to take a newspaper. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper pay four times as much daily for drink! Miserable man, thou art poor indeed!"—*Benjamin Franklin.*

SALE OF LAND IN DAVIDSON.

HAVING determined to move to the South, I will sell at the Courthouse, in Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, my Plantation situate on Abbotts Creek, near Fritts' mill, containing 154 Acres—about 100 Acres are in well timbered wood land.

Terms of Sale—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—For further information, apply to Christian Stuckinner on the place, or to me in Salisbury.

T. P. ALLEN.

July 27, 1838. 3t

NEW FASHIONS

For Spring and Summer of '38.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜

AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States. so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUBLE OINTMENT, For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale or retail,

52 bags Coffee.
10 hhds. Molasses.
5 do. Sugar.
100 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
10,000 lbs. Castings, ass't.
25 kegs Nails.
2000 lbs. Bar Lead.
2 bbls. best Dutch Madder.
3 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
20,000 lbs. of wagon Tire Moulds, Scollop, Rolled, Scollop, and common bar Iron,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, June 26, 1838.

DR. T. J. FOWLER, SURGEON DENTIST,

(Late of Philadelphia,)

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the public. He performs every operation pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Extracts Teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth. He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Teeth upon a new principal by which they subserve all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance but in service, scurvey, with all diseases peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, adveolar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient time will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B. Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel. Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward C. H., and Farmersville, Va., also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel-Hill, Greensboro', and Charlotte, N. Carolina.

May 25, 1838. tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to close all his business will sell at private sale his TAN YARD, lying on the East-Square of the town of Salisbury, and four Lots attached thereto. The Yard is an excellent stand for business, being the oldest established Yard in Town. There is also, adjoining it, a first-rate situation for a **Brewery**, with plenty of excellent water. Also, about

THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES LAND,

Lying in said East Square,

including about *ten acres* of good Meadow. Twenty acres of the above Land has been laid off in Town Lots, as may be seen by reference to the Town Plat.—A bargain may be had in the above Property by applying between this and our August Court next.

If desired, the Land can be had separate from the Tan-Yard. JOHN BEARD, Sen'r.

N. B. The above Property, if not sold at private sale, will be sold at Auction, on Tuesday of August Court, next.

July 27, 1838. 3t

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

BEEF! BEEF!! The Subscriber having made an arrangement to be furnished with BEEVES from Ashe county, every two weeks, forms the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he will offer the same at the Market House, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, after the 27th inst. The Subscriber also wishes to furnish one or two neighborhoods in the country, if such arrangements can be made as will justify him in doing so, of which notice will hereafter be given.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, July 20, 1838. tf

NOTICE. Will be Sold on the 7th August next, in Rowan co., at the Plantation known as the Lyerly place, seven miles South of Salisbury, belonging to Jonathan Hartsell sen., deceased, the following property, to wit:

About twenty-five head of Cattle, among which are some first-rate Milch Cows, some Hogs, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen furniture; Wheat, Oats, and a variety of other property, too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day, till all is sold.

ALSO

On the 21st and 23d of August, we will sell at the late residence of Jonathan Hartsel, deceased, six miles East of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., seven head of Horses, three Waggons, some Cattle, Hogs, Wheat, & Oats, Farming tools, House hold and Kitchen furniture. Also, Ten likely Negroes: three Men, three Women and four Children. A reasonable credit will be given.

Further particulars made known on day of sale.

JOHN FAGGART, } Adm'rs.
J. G. HARTSELL, }

July 20, 1838. ts

N. B. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment forth-with; and all those having claims against the same, are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar.

J. F. & J. G. H., Adm'rs.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

FOR the Cure of almost every variety of [illegible] tional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, [illegible] and Spleen; such as heart-burn, sour [illegible] nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the [illegible] mach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, colic, [illegible] lence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, [illegible] head-ach, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a [illegible] and comfortable aperient for Females during [illegible] nancy and subsequent confinement, relieving [illegible] ness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and [illegible] of the incidental nervous affections. Literary [illegible] Students and most other persons of sedentary [illegible] bits, find them very convenient. Those, who [illegible] dulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, [illegible] speedy relief from the sense of oppression and [illegible] tention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who [illegible] drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever [illegible] tricts, will find them a valuable aduunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, [illegible] voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop [illegible] Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Hoarr [illegible] Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Rice, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. [illegible] Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mason, late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq, late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. R. Cra[illegible] Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States and Wholesale and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838. tf

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury to Lincolnton to Ashville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living, the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling community. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he do it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1[illegible] Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by the Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 16, 1838.

☞ The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above four *months*, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba Springs. J. W. H.

SCULPTURING.

JOHN HOLDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best stone and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR-STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCK from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

SEE THIS. The Subscriber respectfully requests all that are indebted to him, to call and settle the same, or he must have them *called on by an officer.* He prefers that those indebted would settle with him. D. KERNS.

Salisbury, July 20, 1838. 3t